FROM PHILADELPHIA

berrespondence of The N. Y. Tribure. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858. The Quaker City, society-wise, has been very gay this Winter. There being no demand for inrestments, the whole pack of money bounds being under leash, awaiting the good time coming (is it !) when they shall be let loose again in the industrychase, the surplus capital appears to have been for the nonce, invested in pate de fou-gras, boned tarkey, the Lancers, the Ullman, the Everett, and other ministers to gastronomy, dancing, music and eloquence. Yes, verily, the changes in opinion in this city are notable when we look at the spirit of to founder, and the spirit of what we find. For, instead of sack-cloth and ashes, owing to the arrest of the multitudinous whirring of wheels within wheels, the home of Friends worships its Penates in the shape of good hiving and joiltification in general and in particular. There used to be a Friend here who was the straitest of his sect. He discarded buttons behind his coat as vanities, and all his talk was as unspiritual and dry as the remainde biscuit of an India voyage. But there arose a man with whom he had to deal often, who had a profan name. That name was January. January, after Janus, a double-faced old reprobate who looked both ways for Sunday, not counting other days of the week, and was worshiped by the heathen. Friends never use January in bills of exchange, love-letters. memoranda or otherwise. It is First month; and so with the other months named after the other procan rabble of antiquity. So it would not do for our Friend to compromise his conscience by writing Peter January—that January being distinguished by the rocky prefix—and so he always addressed him as Peter Firstmonth. But the old mill of Change is forever grinding out what seems ada mantine faith and practice into unpalatable tritu rations, and so these eestasies of buttonless coats and war-to-the-knife on heathen mythologies are pessing away; and the Society of Friends is changed and changing. Like the Puritans, their ignorance and hatred of art grew out of a rightful and logical protest against the cavalier drinking, rioting and Globe-Theater indecencies: against the su preme pruriency of Charles Secondisms and Ne Gwynnisms. Now has come the reaction. The Puritans are softening. They are learning the plasticities and graces of life by degrees, and in good time their manners may have the sinuous elegance of courtly circles. So, too, Friends are adding to their apostolic softness of manner, the peal to the eye and the ear. On this head a very pretty and touching anecdote is told of Benjamin West, the Pennsylvania Quaker, who became President of the Royal Academy and the pet of George III. This good pioneer painter showed, as usual with clever fellows, an early saliency of talent. When he was monstrous little, just able to run alone, he chalked and coaled designs on walls and boards. His threeyear-old talent was bruited about. Friends talked of it. The child became worse and worse. He was incorrigible. The love of face, and flower, and tree-mimicries grew with his little growth strengthened with his little strength. Repressed it could not be any more than the Spring's florescence or the sea's swell. Friends (friends of the family, too) met. They cogitated. They waited the coming of the Spirit. The Spirit came, and there was some out-talking. It was clear God meant some thing by such infantile irrepressibility in inhibited imitations. The old Jew nomad curse on the plastic arts was there, but the Boy Benjamin, with his graven images, was a little more there, too. Friends rejected the blazonries of the Romh Church and the Heathen painted temples, and the prides of family portraits, and all the vain apings of color and form. But here was a palpable fact. A little live Quaker was there who would do acthing but draw and paint. The Chapter much revolved, and came to the conclusion that the Lord knew best, and that the Boy Benjamin should learn to be a painter, and so he became one-even going to the stronghold of the red lady to learn the and mystery. Similar plasticity is found now in Quakerdom. Elias Hicks divided the sect; and a subdivision of Progressive Friends is vital and elo-quent; and now, I am informed, Friends' Meeting are about to settle the piano-forte question, whether that quadruped of Satan and seducer of crustaceom rhinocerostic resistance to the worship of the Beau taful (Greek fashion) shall be permitted to stand at the severe shrines of George Fox. If that be let in, theaters will follow, and then-. But the clergy of our city are become Shakespearean and Poor-of-New-Yorkish, and Fourteenth street Acad-

Poor-of-New-Yorkish, and Fourteean street Academysish—should prepare us for any ground-and-lefty tumbling in the Friendly world.

—The Letters of H. C. Carey, addressed to James Buchanan, and published in Tife TRIBUNE and other papers, are doing service. The Louisville Journal says: "The Washington States, in commenting on these letters, which have already received a large "share of public attention in the East, asks, 'Who 'is Carey!' Although we very well know that even 'the least informed of our readers do not require ** to be enlightened on this point, we beg to quote,
** for the edification of all, the scathing reply which
**THE N. Y. TRIBUNE makes to the pitiful inter-"rogatory of The States. 'He is, says THE TRIB-"UNE, which, despite of its detestable Free-Soilism, "is often just, and nearly always able," &c .- and what immediately follows I may, of course, omit, giving but the conclusion of The Journal's remarks:

The letters in question, we should add, are founded on the financial section of the President's Message, and though, of course, perfectly annihilating in their exposure of the shallowness and falsity of Mr. Buchanan's views, are couched in language as courteous and reverent as ever melted on the lips of knight of old. They are, indeed, as regards tone and spirit, models of controversial pitches. In method and style, they are, like all Mr. Carey's writings, simple, natural, and wonderfully lucid. Though grounded in a profound philosophy, they are exceedingly popular in form, ner, will enlist and rivet the interest of the most "unlettered in the land. We commend them, indeed, to the dispassionate consideration "of everybody."
There have been within a year past great im

provements in Philadelphis. The population is full 600,000, which is greater than that of any European city. London and Paris only excepted. The wealth of this city is enormous, and has an irrefragable basis in coal and iron, and a diversified manufacturation. ing system, which must be seen to be fully appreci-ated. But poor, cheated Philadelphia!—deceived in 1844 by the "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842" cry, and in 1857 by the wretched delinquencies of her so-called Democracy. A city, every stone of whose streets is based on a Protective system, voting for James Buchanan! If the grass grew in them it would be no illogical punishment for such suicidal action. The Tariff of 1846 was as bad as That of 1857 averages less than 20 per cent. Mr Boyce of South Carolina is now endeavoring, with that truly Southern constituted Committee on Mannfactures, to break down all Tariffs and come to Free Trade outright and direct talation. If we only had that and that, we should incontinently rise, for then the insanity of Free Trade, so called, would be evident, even to adopted citizens.

Prom Our Own Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1858.

It has been discovered but very recently that Pennsylvania for the man who uses up the capital of a two-million bank, while the poor famished wretch whom necessity drives to stealing a loaf of bread to save his children from starving, goes to prison at the discretion of the Judge. Yet the thief of two millions lives in his fine house, retains his legion of expensive servants, and invokes the blessing and pardon of the Aimighty whenever he sits down to his profusely furnished table, though hundreds of his plundered constituents he down in doubt from what quarter they are to receive their morning meal. The man who victimised the Sunday School Union of some \$60,000, has quietty there is no punishment provided by the law of · Pennsylvania for the man who uses up the capital

withdrawn from this city to a farm in the West. there also to sak a blessing whenever he cats. There is so law for him either. All these crimes are mere breaches of trust; and if you choose to trust a man who cheats you out of your whole fortune, why blame anybody or anything but your own foolish confidence? What an age of fallacies we live in! False lights abound in every direction. Theology is overrun with them. But in politics and morals we discover very little else. With Clay and Adams the race of statesmen died out, and to them has succeeded a generation of mercenary pigmies, whom another generation of even greater pigmics is urging on with penny whistles to occupy the places of departed giants. We are diminishing in caliber at every turn. The moral standard of twenty years ago is dwindling away, and at a rate which even in our own day must cause it to disappear altogether. No power seems left but the cohesive faculty whose ole instinct is that of public or private plunder. In a contest so purely selfish and mercenary, how can personal integrity or private faith be expected to survive! The pestilence which desolates our cities in time dissolves every tie of friendship or affection. The care of self alone survives, and personal security becomes the ruling thought. Confidence is at an end becomes the ruling thought. Connected to perish —men fly from one another, leaving each to perish as he may, so that he himself escape. Yet the possible that the position of the day are not more purly selfas he may, so that he himsen escape. Yet the po-litical struggles of the day are not more purly self-ish than this heartless anxiety to let all others fare as they may, so that the fugitive himself get off in But so far as mere law may go to punish the thieving rascal who connives at the plunder of a bank in which he is the principal officer, the Legislature is about perfecting a bill for that purpose, with especial reference to facts that have but recently transpired in this city, changing what has heretofore been considered a breach of trust into a State Prison crime. The London bankers who are guilty of these crimes, baronets and members of Parliament though they be, are justly tried, convicted and transported, while our rogues strut through the streets in all the odor of especial sanctity, unwhipped of justice, and prolific of whining appeals to public sympathy, of impudent denials of stealing or even owing a dollar, and sturdily refusing to answer the damning question, Where has all this

to answer the dailing space, capital of two millions gone?

The Democracy of the city have been in a peck of trouble about selecting delegates to their 4th of March State Convention. The Lecompton intrussion occasioned the most intense excitement in the party, and led to scenes of brutal ferocity, personal characteristics and recrimination almost rivaling the bloodiest abuse and recrimination almost rivaling the knock-down and drag-out ever enacted in Tammany Hall. But the Anti-Lecompton-Packer wing of the virtuous party obtained a complete triumph, and elected delegates opposed to that stupendous fraud. This is another victory for Mr. Forney, who confidently calculates on a row in the Convention, such as the harmonious Democracy of this State has never yet witnessed, and clearly symptomatic of impending pulverization. Their horror of the Lecompton imbroglio sticks out prominently on all occasions, great and small, and no party was ever placed in so embarrassing a predicament. In the Legislature it is considered so dangerous an element of discord that the Committee having charge of the resolutions instructing our Representatives to vote against it, has been ordered not to report until the 10th of March, thus carrying the matter beyond the 4th, hoping by this means to stifle the subject in Convention. But their efforts thus to lay the they have themselves raised, will prove utterly they have themselves rely on seeing him stalk into futile; and you may rely on seeing him stalk into that august body, hoof and horn there to wake up a new pandemonium. It was discovered that the House Committee, thus fied up from reporting at present, was ready to denounce the Lecomptor swindle, though the Chairman was a Democrat But the staving off is no indication of a majority being in favor of the swindle, because when the being in favor of the swindle, because when the Chairman of this Committee moved to discharge them from the consideration of the whole subject, the motion was voted down—39 to 52—so that though the House knew the Committee was prepared to report against Lecompton, it refused to discharge, and thus get rid of the report. It is thus evident that the Donglas wing acquires strength by delay. This is accelerated by the knum hostility of Gov. Packer, who has some crumbe of patronage always in store to distribute summer the ity of Gov. Packer, who has some crumbs of pat-ronage always in store to distribute among the faithful at home.

Then Forney's monster demonstration at the National Hall, last evening, was a tremendous out-pouring of the Douglas Democracy. The call in-vited an assemblage of "all who are inexorably op-"posed to all attempts to force the Lecompton
"Constitution on the protesting people of Kansas,
in violation of the will of the majority." It was a brave call—no shirking of the great issue—but in keeping with the sturdy hostility which Forney has manifested from the beginning, and which he boasts is attracting to him an amount of patronage sufficient to place The Press upon a firm foundation. Great cards were also thrown out in the shape of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, who were announced as speakers. These attractions, combined with the high state of excitement among the party, secured an immense attendance. I found the in meuse hall crowded at an early hour—the pavement and all its approaches being equally thronged. will find the full particulars in all the morning papers, but they can give you but a faint idea of the spirit and enthusiasm manifested on this occasion. It was a perfect triumph for the Anti-Lecompton party, and has strengthened them amazingly in this quarter. Gov. Stanton's speech was minute, clear and convincing. It was received by a tempest of applause, and many of his points brought down the house in a manner perfectly terrific. If such a missionary as he would penetrate into the benighted places of this benighted city and explain the merits of this gigantic swindle to the multitude who lack understanding of its particulars, he would revolutionize the community. There is an air of sincerity in his language and manner which carries conviction to every mind of the absolute truth of all he says. It was intimated that the rowdies of the Keystone Club intended to appear in force and break up the meeting. But whatever may have been their wishes, the demonstration was too formidable to be interfered with. Mr. Douglas's name was received by the immense audience with shouts and hurrahs. Altogether, it was a more emphatic expression of popular feeling than the great officeholders' meeting a few weeks ago.

There is so heavy a business done in this city in the manufacture and sale of leather, and boots and

shoes, that some notice of the condition of the trade at the opening of another season may be of value just now. Many causes have operated to produce the dullness which now prevails. First, the general want of confidence, not only in the ability of buyers, but in the continuance of prices. Buyers from abroad take the manufactured articles in small quantities, fearing a further reduction in prices, for the whole trade has gone through a severe contrac-tion during the past year. Within that period hides have fallen fifty per cent and leather twentyfive, with a general conviction that prices must go even lower as the stock of hides now being tanned is brought into market. Hence manufacturers buy sparingly, and will continue to do so, unless the Spring should open with an unexpected demand for goods. In spite of this enormous fall in hides and few men in the business here have succumbed, although this city is the great hide and leather center, there being \$2,000,000 invested in it, with half a million more in morocco and sheep skins. The business has more than doubled since 1846. The superior quality of the Schuylkill water is said to add greatly to the value of leather and occo manufactured here. Hence manufacturers and dealers from all parts of the Union resort to this city for their supplies, and the trade is annually increasing in magnitude. It is curious to notice how certain branches of business are affected by

of the export trade of the country. Mo-nocco, which is made from goat skins, has there-fore suffered no decline in price, and is now in danger of being run up to a high figure should any the spected demand occur in this branch of the shoe It will thus be seen that this important interest is the victim of dislocations abroad as well as at home, sufficient to account for the great unsettlement observable in all its departments. a mistake to suppose that all the boots and shoes are made in Massachusetts. This city manufactures of these articles to the amount of \$5,000,000 annually. While our foreign commerce has sunk to less than \$17,000,000 annually, and that of New-York has swelled to nearly \$200,000,000, our manufacturing expansion has filled the gap occasioned by the decline in commerce, until the grand result is now more than \$100,000,000 per

The amount of cash duties received at this port for January was only \$140,429. This is \$229,693 less than in January, 1857, and affords a striking illustration of the control illustration of the great falling off in general

business. The mildness of the weather has seduced the builders into a faint beginning for the season, and some twenty-five permits were taken out for new buildings in January. But the scarcity of money the decline in rents, and the general dullness every where observable, are sufficient to overbalance the nducements offered by low wages and cheaper lum

building done with us during the present year. Some 650 men are employed at the Navy Yard in dismantling the frigate Congress, landing her guns, water-tanks and stores, but no orders have been received as to repairs. Others are employed in get ing out the timbers for a new sloop-of-war; and a the yard is of small dimensions, this large number

f hands gives to it an aspect of much activity. Mr. Everett's oration on Washington attracted as arge a crowd as when he delivered it here on a large a crowd as when he delivered it here on a former occasion, and the probability is, he might obtain audiences for half a dozen repetitions. In spite of the times, all classes of intellectual enter-tainments are largely patronized this season. The lectures are numerous and well attended, while the opera, the theaters and musical entertainments generally show no signs of a monetary blight.

As to the resumption of cash payments by bunks, no one even talks of it, except to say the a general way he feels better for it. We judge We judge that in Philadelphia is no longer in debt to New-York, as exchange on your city has been selling at a discount

FROM BOSTON.

ron: Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1858. The Legislature has been in session somewhat over thirty days, but it has not, if we may judge from present appearances, done half its business yet. But, for all that, it has kept steadily at work, and deserves great credit for diligence. Mr. Cushing takes up a good deal of time, but he is not without his uses. In all matters where he has no reason to suppose his personal or political interests, or the interests of Slavery, are involved, his suggestions are useful. Then, again, he is of som service as an example of excellence in public speaking, and as a warning against that sloppy, disjointed ungrammatical, belter-skelter style of oratory which prevails in both branches of our Legislature. Luck ily, the members of the House, are, as a general thing, able to see when Mr. Cushing is trying to make use of them for a political or personal pur-pose, and on such occasions they proceed delibe-rately to vote him down without taking the trouble to answer him in any other way. It must certainly be confessed that this method sometimes looks cowardly, and an impression has gone abroad among some of the people, that if there is no answer to be made to Mr. Cushing's arguments, perhaps his measures might as well be adopted. This impression does injustice to the House. Some of the men who have undertaken to lead the Republican party in the House are nothing but old-fash-loned conservatives, who have no Anti-Slavery con-victions, and are, therefore, incapable of answering Cushing. They think the easiest way to get rid of him is to avoid discussion, so they get the previous question moved on him. If they would be content to let the Anti-Slavery men debate matters connected to let the Anti-Slavery men debate matters connected with Slavery, Cushing's overthrow would be just as complete in the argument as in the vote, and the people would be satisfied when they read the debates that the enemy was not only voted down but answered. When the great question of Judge Loring's removal comes up, Cushing must be met n argument, or the House and the people will no

You have given to your readers a sufficiently pre cise account of Mr. Cushing's assault upon the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Your honest man, provided he possesses a reasonable degree of intelligence, is generally your best logicism. And if any poorer exhibition of logic was ever made in the Massachusetts House of Representatives than this speech of Cushing's, I have failed to hear of it. To put it as nearly as I can in the form of a syllogism,

was this: The House has granted the use of its hall to the Anti-Slavery Society: At the meeting of the Society, Wendell Phillip aimed that the Legislature was under the Society's

dictation: Therefore, the petitioners for Judge Loring's renoval have leave to withdraw!

If, instead of this conclusion, Mr. Cushing had Therefore, the petitioners for a law regulating the inspection of peanuts, or for a Board of Com-missioners to consider the subject of the artificial

propagation of chipmunks, have leave to with-Would not this have been just as logical a conely sion from his premises as the one which he drew from them! There has been no such logic since it was authoritatively announced that

" If a man who turnips cries,

Cry not when his father dies,
The sign that he would rather.
Have a turnip than his father.
In the course of his remarks Mr. Cushing quoted

from my last letter to THE TRIBUNE, but without giving credit to THE TRIBUNE. I can imagine no reason for this injustice on his part, unless he is it the interest of some rival newspaper-perhap. Harper's Civilizer. The Boston Courier, however which you know is particularly friendly to THE TRIBUNE, supplies the omission, and not only names the paper from which the letter was taken, but also the name of the writer. The consequences are as fearful as those which followed the "naming" of a member of the House of Commons by the

I doubt if there is, or can be devised, any way of keeping Mr. Phillips and his cohort of radical of the State-House. Only a day or two after Mr. Cushing had breathed out threatenings and slaughter against them, I stepped into the hall of the House, and lo! there were a lot of Abolitionists under the guise of persons seeking to enlighten the Committee on the qualifications of voters. Among them were Mr. Phillips himself, Mr. Samuel E. Sewell, Mrs. Harriett K. Hunt, M. D., and others. The Committee aforesaid were giving a hearing to the peti-tioners for the extension of the right of suffrage to women. One of the petitioners is Sarah E. Wall of Worcester, who, like Dr. Hunt and Lucy Stone, is a "taxpayer," and who now petitions the Legisla-ture, as she says, "for the third and last time," in behalf of the great principle that taxation and representation are inseparable. She argues the question, and winds up by saying:

make the sacrifice, and very few will be needed. Let one woman reset the arbitrary claims of the aw, iet het bring the subject directly before the conscience of the people, by the sacrifice of her property, if need be, in the defense of this immortal principle, and the dry of indignation that would speedily be roused against the unrighteous deed of those who can thus deepoil their own sisters and daughters, would soon

"But it is to be hoped that Massachusette will b more honorable than that; that she, so rich with the memories of the past, with the hallowed associations of Plymouth Rock and Banker Hill, though older in years, will prove herself as young in generous sympa-thies and noble impulses as her sister States of Onio

Dr. Hunt gave the Committee, and the men generally, a "piece of her mind" on the subjects of taxation, education, voting, tobacco, sending at ly boys to College and making sensible girls fold their hands in despair at home, and so on. In reply to a question by the Chairman, as to the reason why so women had asked for the right of suffrage, she made the pertinent inquiry, if women who were choked could be expected to breathe? Mr. Phillips, in opening his speech, said, we don't ask the drunkard and the slave what they desire to

have done. In 17:0 our fathers made a Constitution under which Slavery was abolished. They settled upon a public policy, but they didn't consult the slaves as to their wishes. If all the colored men in the State had protested, no attention would have been paid to them. He proceeded to say that he came to speak in his, own behalf, and not specially in woman's behalf. Woman's influence ought to be recognized. They exert their due share of power, but this power is irresponsible. All un-seen power is dangerous. The whole question was in fact yielded when the schools were opened. The Turk says woman has no soul; books, thoughts do not belong to her: they keep her in the harem. But Western Europe recognizes her mind, but it there stops at an artificial barrier. Men were so stopped when they asked to be allowed to vote, and the struggle is now going on for that right. We ask you to reform symmetrically. Voting follows property. When property went to the middle classes, they overthrew the thrones. Our fathers said women should not have property. But all this is changed. When you made the change in the laws as to property, you granted all that we asked.

Do you say that woman has not sufficient
ability to vote! You don't vote on ability. Webster has not a hundred votes and the interior man one. All are alike. If woman has ability enough to entitle her to be tried, and to hundred votes and be sent to prison, she has ability enough to vote. If she has not ability enough to make laws, she has not enough to be punished for breaking them. Brougham has said, within a year, that the legislation of England in relation to woman is a disgrace to the statute-book of any country. We don't care what woman's ability is; we cannot know until the field is opened to her. She has the same qualities of mind as large classes of men. Abbott Lawrence could not say to the artist and the actor. "You shall not vote, because your talent does not lie in making money." So long as government takes from wo ing money." man a part of her labor in taxes, it is bound to place in her hands the ballot. You must reject the whole argument of the Revolution, if you reject this claim. Now, as to the question of delicacy: to go to the comm voman is not too delicate jail; and if you cannot make the ballot-box as de-cent as the jail, you had better give it up. Horacc Mann and William Slade say that women ought to have the largest share in the business of teaching.

No man will say that the teachers are not as well qualified to vote as the men they teach. There is no ground of opposition to this claim but the ground of sex. But the Constitution is not based on sex. Every act of legislation for twenty years goes to of sex. But the reak down this distinction. When woman has ballot, the selfishness of the world will recognize break down this distinction. Who and educate her; wealth will hasten to make her in telligent for its own security. Then when she wants to enter some new field of toil she can do so. Recognized as a voter, she can go anywhere. Look at the question of the vice of cities. How can you reach it while woman is under the foot of man ou confine her to the mill or the shop; you starve her by competion; and when the crisis comes 40,000 women seek the payements with no bread, and then men say they are licentious. But who is to blame? Let woman be a doctor, a lawyer, an engraver, a teacher, and she will be suban engraver, a teacher, and she will be sub-ject to no more competition than man. Then this vast mass of festering corruption will be taken gently away by the laws of trade and na-ture. We shall get this finally; step by step the reform goes forward: but we ask a symmetrical reform. The question is, how soon will you decently surrender? Give us leave to present the question to the people in their primary assemblies. Yo can't decide questions of intellect and races. Th Constitution knows nothing of these things. only recognizes sentient, tax-paying beings. It is the old question of the oppressed asking the oppressor to relinquish his power. The Jew asked it; the Dissenter asked it; the Chartist is asking it, and woman is here asking it. It is the last great protest of one half the human race against injustice.

These are some of the points in which Mr. Philhung his various illustrations. I believe the Committee are to give another hearing this week, when Mrs. Caroline W. Healey Dale will speak.

As to the general business of the Legislative s sion there is not much that is interesting to be said. The Atheist Witness bill, after passing the House sticks in the Senate, no vote having been taken upon it. The Salary bill is signed-no important amendment having been made to it. Its effect is to make members attend to their business, and prevent early adjournments. No election of Overseers of Harvard College has yet been made, there being some disagreement between the Senate and House as to the preliminaries of a Convention The retiring Overseers are the Rev. Dr. Ballou, the Sears and E. R. Hoar. Mr. Hoar is now one of the Fellows, and of course is not a candidate for re-election. The Rev. W. R. Alger, the clergyman who incurred the disapprobation of the "flunkies by his Fourth of July oration, is spoken of as likely to be a candidate. His election, I suppose, would be cited by Mr. Cushing, in his next speech, as another fearful evidence that the Legislature is not disposed to defer to the demands of the slave-holders.

The Committee on Probate and Chancery have agreed to report a bill for the consolidation of the Courts of Probate and Chancery; i. e., for the removal of Judge Loring by statute. Mr. Cushing gave out in his speech that this was unconstitu-tional, but I am told that Marcus Morton says it is constitutional. It is also reported that the venera-Court itself may also be abolished by statute. A bill is before the House for the establishment of a new class of Judges, called Police Justices, or Jutices of the Peace, who shall do all the crimina business. If it passes, the Governor will have the appointment of over 160 new judicial officers; and if he cannot use that power to his own advantage, as well as the State's, then he is not so shrewd man as he is generally reckoned. GH.BERT.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER XVII.

Civilized communities, those communities, Mr. President, which have obtained that freedom of domestic intercourse, which, as you have seen, we so sorely need, follow the advice of Adam Smith in exporting their wool and their corn in the form of cloth, at little cost for transportation. Thus France, in 1856, exported like and cloths, clothing, paper, and articles of furniture, to the extent of \$250,000,000; and yet the total weight was short of 40,000 tuns, requiring for its transport but 40 ships of very moderate size. Barbarous and semi-barbarous countries, on the con-

trary, export their commodities in the rudest state, a heavy cost for transportation. India sends the constitnents of cloth-cotton, rice and indigo-to exchange in distant markets for the cloth itself. Brazil sends raw sugar a ross the ocean to exchange for that which has been refined. We send wheat and Indian corn, pork and flour, cotton and rice, fish, lumber and naval stores, to be exchanged for knives and forks, silks and cottons, paper and Chinaware. The total value of these commodities exported in 1856, high as were then the prices, was \$230,000,000; and yet the American and foreign ships engaged in the work of transport

were of the capacity of 5,872,253 tuns, requiriring for their management no less than 259,000 persons." In the movement of all this property, Mr. President, In the movement of all this property, Mr. President, there is great capence for transportation. Who pays it? Ask the farmer of Iowa, and he will tell you that he sells for 10 cents—and that, too, payable in the most worthless kind of paper—a bushel of corn that, when received in Manchester, commands \$1, and that he, in this manner, gives to the support of railroads and canals, ships and sailors, brokers and traders, no less than eighty-free per cent of the intrinsic value of its products. Ask him ence again, and he will tell you that, while his bushel of corn will command in less than eighty-five per cent of the international tits products. As him once again, and he will tell you that, while his bushel of corn will command in Manchester 18 or 20 yards of cotton cloth, he is obliged to content himself with little more than a single yard—eighty-five per cent of the clothing power of his corn having been, aken on the road, as his contribution toward the tax imposed upon the country for the maintenance of the machinery of "Free Trade," which, as you, Mr. President, have so clearly seen, is the yest of freedom we do not at present need.

which, as you, Mr. President, have so clearly seen, is the sort of freedom we do not at present need.

The country that exports the commodity of smallest bulk is almost wholly freed from the exhausting tax of transportation. At Havre—ships being little needed for the outward voyage, while ships abound—the out-ward freights must be always very low.

The community that exports the commodities of greatest bulk must pay nearly all the cost of trans-portation. A score of ships being required to carry from our ports the lumber, wheat, or naval stores, the tobacco, or the cotton, required to pay for a single carfrom our ports the lumber, wheat, or navan stores, the tobacco, or the cotton, required to pay for a single cargo of cloth, the outward freights must always be at or near that point which is required to pay for the double coyage—and every planter knows to his cost how much the price of his cotton is dependent upon the rate of

freight.
In the first of these, Mr. President, employme In the first of these, Mr. President, employments become, from day to day, more thoroughly diversified—the various human faculties become more and more developed—the power of combination tends steadily to merease—agriculture becomes more and more a science—the land becomes more productive—the societary movement becomes more stable and regular—and the power to purchase machinery of every kind, whether ships, mills, or the precious metals, tends steadily to augment.

whether spips, mills, or the precious metas, teadily to augment.

In the last, the reverse of this is found—the pursuits of mea becoming less diversified—the demand for human faculty becoming more and more limited to that for mere brute force, or for the craft by which the savage is so much distinguished—the power of association tending to decline—agriculture becoming less and less a science, and the land becoming more and more exhausted—the societary movement acquiring more and more the firalness and irregularity of movement you have so well described as existing among

more and more the strainess and regarding among ourselves—and the power to obtain machinery of any kind tending steadily to diminish.

The first of these, Mr. President, may be found in the countries of Central and Northern Europe—those which follow in the lead of Colbert and of France. which follow in the lead of Colbert and or France.
All of these are gradually emancipating themselves
from the most oppressive of all taxes, the tax of transportation. All of them, therefore, are moving in the
direction of growing wealth and power, with correspondent advance in civilization and in freedom.
The least may be found in Ireland, India, Januaica,
Portugal, Turkey, and these United States—the
countries which follow in the lead of England. All of
these size becoming mars and more subjected to the

countries which follow in the lead of England. All of these are becoming more and more subjected to the tax of transportation. All of them, therefore, are de-clining in wealth and power, in civilization, and in freedom.

In the first, the land yields more and more with each In the first, the land yellor more allowed in the power of a bushel of wheat, or a pound of wool, to purchase money. In the last, the land yields less from year to year, with constant tendency to decline in the price of food and cetton. The first import the precious metals. The last export them. The first find daily increase of The fast export them. The first find daily increase of power to maintain a specie circulation, as the basis of the higher and better currency supplied by banks. The last are gradually losing the power to command a circulation of any kind, and tending more and more toward that barbaric system of commerce which consists in exchanging labor against food, or wool and corn against cloth.

corn against cloth.

We may be told, however, Mr. President, that in return for the eighty-five per cent of his products that, as we see, is paid by the farmer of lown, and by the as we see, is paid by the farmer of lows, and by the Texan planter, we are obtaining a magnificent system of railroads—that our mercantile marine is rapidly increasing—that by its means we are to secure the command of the commerce of the world, &c., &c. How far all this is so, we may now inquire. To me, it certainly appears that if this be really the road to we that appears that if this be really the road to we that had power, it would be well to require the exportation of wheat instead of flour, paddy in place of rise, cotton in the seed, corn in the ear, and lumber in the shape of logs rather than in that of planks.

in that of planks.

Looking, first, to our internal commerce, we find a mass of roads, most of which have been constructed by help of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 6, 8, or 10 per cent honds that have been disposed of in the market at 60, 70, or 80 per cent of their nominal value, and could not now, probably, be re-sold at more than half the price at which they were originally bought. Half made, and little likely ever to be completed, these roads are worked at great expense-while requiring constant and great repairs. As a consequence of this it is, that the original proprietors have almost wholly disappeared—the stock being of little worth. The total amount applied to the creation or railroads having been about \$1,000,000,000, and the average present value scarcely exceeding 40, if even in that of planks. of railroads having been about \$1,000,000,000, and the average present value scarcely exceeding 40, if even 30, per cent, it follows that \$600,000,000 have been sunk, and with them, all power to make new roads. Never, at any period of our history, have we been, in this respect, so utterly helpless as at present. Nevertheless, the policy of the central Government looks steadily to the dispersion of our people, to the occupation of new territories, to the creation of new States, and to the production of a necessity for further roads. That Mr. President, is the road to physical and moral decline, and political death, as will soon be proved, unless we change our course.

unless we change our course.

The railroad interest being in a state of utter ruin, we may now turn to the shipping one, with a view to see how far we are likely, by its aid, to obtain that command of the commerce of the world, so surely promised to us by the author of the tariff of 46. Should that prove to be moving in the same direction, the fact will certainly afford new and stronger proof of the perfect accuracy of your own views, Mr. President, as to the sort of freedom we so much require.

In a state of barbarism—person and properly being insecure—the rate of insurance is high. Passing inless we change our course.

insecure—the rate of insurance is high. Passing thence toward civilization, security increases, and the rate of insurance declines, as we see it to be so rapidly doing, in reference to fire, in all the advancing countries of Europe. Our course, in reference to shipping. tries of Europe. Our course, in reference to shipping being in the opposite direction—security diminishing when it should increase—the rate of insurance stead

of Europe. Railroad accidents have become so nu-merous as scarcely to attract even the momentary at-tention of the reader, and the loss of life becomes greater from year to year. Steamers are exposed to the storms of the lakes that are scarcely fit to navi-gate our rivers. Ships that are unfit for carrying in-surable merchandise are employed in the carriage of surable merchandise are employed in the carriage of unfortunate passengers—they being the only commodity for whose saie delivery the ship-owner cannot be made responsible. Week after week, the records of our own and foreign court-glurn sh new evidence of decline in the feeling of responsibility which, thirty years since, characterized the owners of American ships, and, the men therein employed.

Look where we may, Mr. President, on the sea, or

on the land, evidences of demoralization must meet our view. "Stores and dwellings —and here I give the words of a New-York journal—" are constructed our view. So research and avenings—and here I give the words of a New York journal—are constructed of such wretched materials as a carcely to be able to sustain their own weight, and with apologies for walls which tumble to the ground, after being exposed to a rain of a few hours duration, or to a wind which possesses sufficient force to set the dust on the high ways in motion. Entire blocks of edifices are put up, with the joists of all so connected with each other as to form a complete train for the specify communication of fire from one to another. Joists are built into flues, so that the ends are exposed to becoming first heated, and then ignited by a flying spark. Rews of dwellings and warehouses are frequently covered with a single roof, which has not, in its whole extent of combustible material, a parapet wall, or other contrivance, to prevent the pread of the flames in the event of a conflueration. The feeling of responsibility, Mr. President, grows with the growth of real civilization. It declines with the growth of that mock civilization, but real barbars, which has its origin in the growing necessity for him.

sign, which has its origin in the growing necessity for ships, wagons, and other machinery of transportation. The policy of the central Government tends ateadily toward its augmentation, and hence it is that Ameri-can shipping so steadily declines in character, and in

This is the total tunnage that arrived from foreign countries in that year. A small portion was required for the transportation of manufactured commodities, but it was so small as scarcely to re-sults notice.

the proportions which it bears to that of the foreigners with whom we are required to compete.

Two years since we were told that our shipping at ready exceeded 5,000,000 tuns; that we had become the great maritime power of the world; and, of course that this great fact was to be received as evidence of that this great fact was to be received as evidence of growing wealth and power. Last year, however, all biblied it as standing at only 4,871,000 tuns, and future specified in the products of the short farms and South-Western for the products of Western farms and South-Western plantations are, as we have seen, taken for the support of railroads and ships, and yet the roads are bankrupt, of railroads and ships, and yet the roads are bankrupt, while the ships have done little more for some years while the ships have done little more for some years. of railroads and ships, and yet the roads are bankrupt, while the ships have done little more for some years past than rain the men who owned them. Such being the case, it seems little likely that it is by means of sailing ships we are to acquire that control of the commerce of the world so confidently promised when, in 1846, we were led to abandon the policy which looked to the creation of a domestic world. Islo, we were led to abandon to purpose to the creation of a domestic commerce as the trac-foundation of a great foreign one. What are the pro-pects in regard to that higher description of naviga-tion which invokes the aid of steam I propose to show manother letter—remaining meanwhile, Mr. Procident Yours, very respectfully. HENRY C. CAREY. Yours, very respectfully. Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1858.

REFORM IN TRADE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Str.: Your article of Friday on the subject of these great financial revolution of 1857 contains a great many plain truths. You ask: "Shall experience teach me or shall all the commercial reverses and disasters of 1857 have been suffered absolutely in vain !!! Also, On what principle, then, we urgently ask, is the American trade of 1858 to be conducted ' by what rules is it to be governed !" In the proper answer o these questions may be found the solution of the whole problem. Some new rules and principles would seem to be necessary. What, however, is the fact The importers and commission merchants are new commencing to do just as they always have done will their goods to jobbers whom they believe to be safe, with a good resolution that they will be more carefal in the future whom they trust. And the Jobbers are also doing the same thing. Some of them, it is true,

are shortening the time a little, accompanied by that

same good resolution.

Half the country merchants may fail, and yet their places will soon be supplied by ambitious, mechanics, armers, farmers some, or clerks who have friends to belp them to some means to make a start. These will be duly reported by the mercantile agencies, and everything will soon be moving on in the old channel again—every country merchant paying a profit for his goods in proportion to the time he wants, and his ignorance of the value of the goods he purchases; and the lobber taking risks in proportion to the profits he the jobber taking risks in proportion to the 'profits he can mak'. Once under full sail, as heretefore, the lessons of the past will soon be forgotten. If it is true, as you say, that "there are (or recently were) "four times as many persons engaged in Trade as "there should be," and if, as we suppose, the places of those who fail will soon be filled by others, it is evident that, if they are all to succeed, they must make profits enough to pay their family and store expenses, pay their New-York indebtedness, and keep their capital good. And these profits must be made out of the consumers situated in the immediate vicinity of their respective places of business. Now, it is

their capital good. And these profits must be made out of the consumers situated in the immediate vicinity of their respective places of business. Now, it as a question easily answered, Which is best for these consumers, to support one or two good merchants, who understand their business, and are able to buy their goods well, or half a dozen who, in order te get goods at all, have to pay large profits on them?

The dry-goods jobbing business, as at present conducted, is exceedingly expensive and hazardous. Expensive, because it is doesned essential to success to have very costly stores in what are considered the most eligible locations, also, a large number of high-priced salesmen, who are paid in proportion to their skill in drumming and selling goods at large profits. Then the Summer and Winter tours which the salesmen must make, soliciting new customers and collecting from the delinquent old ones—to which add lawyers fees, sheriffs' fees, Mercantile Agency fees, commissions and guaranties, and last, not least, the losses by bad debts, all these expenses and losses must be made out of those who are responsible and do pay their debts, or else the jobbing he uses must ultimately fail.

The anxiety to increase sales induces the taking of great risks. The large profits which can be unde out of the ignorant, and the seemingly ignorant but dishonest, enable multiudes to obtain goods who are

of the ignorant, and the seemingly ignorant but dis-honest, enable multitudes to obtain goods who are inworthy of cradit, and who honest, enable multitudes to obtain goods who are unworthy of credit, and who sell the goods thus ob-tained (or the sheriff does for them) without regard to cost, to the injury of the honest merchant, who intends to pay for his goods and make a living out of his business.

The case and facility with which credit is obtained The case and accility with which credit is obtained in this market (notwithstanding the numerous Mercantile Agency establishments) offer a premium to fools and reques to enter into competition with the competent, honest, and responsible. Every day, menobtain goods in this market on a credit, whose notes ere or at home could not be sold for each for fifty ents on the dollar.

To insure these risks, millions of dollars must annually be made out of those who do pay.

Now, here is a question for the honest and responsible country merchants to answer: Will you continue

ly be made out of those who do pay.

Now, here is a question for the honest and responsible country merchants to answer: Will you continue to sustain this system of trade! Will you continue to pay for these enormous risks! They may answer: "Show us a remedy for these things, and we will surely adopt it."

We propose to suggest a plan for a wholesale drygoods house in this city, which we think will, to some extent, remedy the evils incident to the present system. Under the old system, the interests of buyer and seller are antagonistic; by our plan, we shall endeavor to make them mutual.

Some gentlemen of long experience in the dry-goods trade, and some capitalists who have made their money in the husiness, have it in contemplation to establish a joint-stock general commission, importing and jobbing dry-goods house in this city, with a cash capital to commence with of at least \$200,000, divided into shares of \$150 each, with the privilege of increasing its capital to \$1,000,000, as it may become necessary and expedient. One half of the capital to be furnished here by the parties having charge of the business, and the other half to be furnished—one share each—by good and responsible retail merchants throughout the country—limited, however, as to the number from one place. And these will be our mercantile agencies.

The business will be our mercantile agencies.

The business will be organized into departments—so many as shall be found necessary for a thorough management of the business that can be obtained, to make the purchases for and superintend the management of that barticular department, and, if practicable, the head of each department will be a prominent stockholder.

On every article will be placed the cost and selling price. And the prices will be fixed as low as the necessary

holder.

On every article will be placed the cost and selling price. And the prices will be fixed as low as the necessary expenses of such an establishment will allow, and will be as regular and uniform as the fluctuations in the market will permit.

the market will permit.

Many years' experience in purchasing goods in the market for a country store, and many years' experience in the jobbing business here, have taught us that no one man can become a perfect judge of all the immense variety of articles which constitute the stock of an extensive jobbing house; much less can one who comes to market but two, three or four times a

year be posted as to the quality and value of all the articles he must necessarily purchase.

It is unnecessary, and would be impracticable, to give all the details of our plan in this article. It is sufficient to say that rules and regulations for the government of the establishment have been carefully recovered and leave been details. fully prepared under legal advice by experienced

chants.

A few of its provisions may be mentioned. The indebtedness of the company is never to exceed its actual paid-up capital. Its credits at no one time are to exceed its cash capital. No credit is to be given to actual paid-up capital. Its credits at no one time are to exceed its cash capital. No credit is to be given to a retailer who wills to consumers on credit. Every merchant applying for credit is required to furnish a full and minute statement of his affairs is blank for which will be furnished), which shall afford satisfactory evidence of his entire responsibility. No dividends can be made which will impair the capital, &c. Our object is to establish a jobting-house in this city upon an extensive scale, not for large profits, but for safety, which shall afford to the housest and responsible country merchant every facility possible for obtaining his goods on the most invorable terms, where he can feel perfectly at home and interested, and where he can obtain all the information necessary to make him thoroughly acquainted with his business, and where he can meet and consult with freedom and confidence with honorable and experienced merchants from all parts of the country—a jobbing-house that, when known, shall command the confidence and support of every respectable retail merchant.

Some of the benefits which we believe will result from an institution of this kind, properly conducted, are these: Saving in rent—for we shall endeavor to escure a commodious store at low rent if not of the most fashionable structure, and in the most eligible location; saving in clerk-hire—for we shall employ no high-priced salesmen and drummers; saving in lawyers and sheriffs fees—for we shall endeavor to conduct our business so as not to require their ervices; saving in mercantile agency fees, traveling expenses, and a very great saving from less by had debts—all of which may be deducted from the price of our goods: a better understanding between the country and eligible and its

and a very great saving from less by bad debts—all of which may be deducted from the price of our goods; a better understanding between the country and only